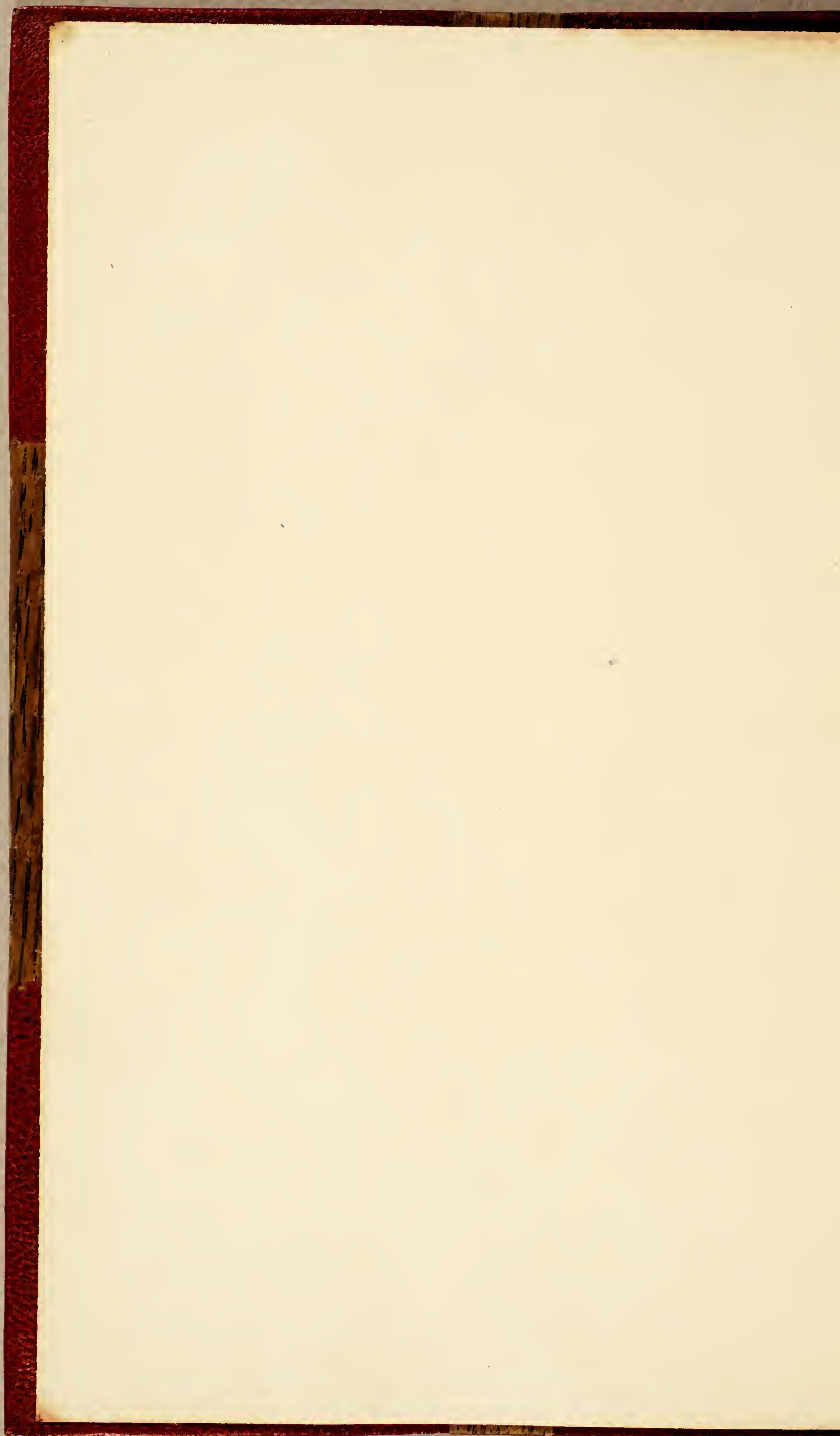




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A
L E T T E R

To the Right Honourable

W———. P———.

By a C I T I Z E N.

*Præclare est apud Platonem, similiter facere
eos, qui inter se contenderent uter potius
republicam administret, ut, si nautæ cer-
tarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret.*

Cicero.



L O N D O N:

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*As the following Pages contain Observations on
a certain LETTER which lately appeared
in Publick, it will not be improper to insert
the Letter itself.*

*A Letter from a Right Honourable Person to ———
in the City.*

DEAR SIR,

FINDING to my great Surprise, that the Cause and Manner of my resigning the Seals, is grossly misrepresented in the City, as well as that the most gracious and *spontaneous* Marks of his Majesty's Approbation of my Services, which Marks followed my Resignation, have been infamously traduced as a Bargain for my forsaking the Publick: I am under a Necessity of declaring the Truth of both the Facts, in a Manner which I am sure no Gentleman will contradict; a Difference of Opinion with regard to Measures to be taken against *Spain* of the highest Importance to the Honour of the Crown and to the most essential national Interests, (and this founded on what *Spain* had already done, not on what that Court may farther intend to do) was the Cause of my resigning the Seals. Lord *Temple* and I submitted in Writing, and signed by us, our most humble Sentiments to his Majesty, which being over-ruled by the united Opinion of all the rest of the King's Servants, I resigned the Seals on *Monday* the 5th
of

of this Month, in order not to remain responsible for Measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Most gracious publick Marks of his Majesty's Approbation of my Services followed my Resignation: They are unmerited and unsolicited, and I shall ever be proud to have received them from the best of Sovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained these Matters only for the Honour of Truth, not in any View to court Return of Confidence from any Man, who with a Credulity, as weak as it is injurious has thought fit hastily to with draw his good Opinion from one who has served his Country with Fidelity and Success; and who justly reveres the upright and candid Judgment of it; little solicitous about the Censures of the Capricious and the Ungenerous: Accept my sincere Acknowledgments for all your kind Friendship, and believe me ever with Truth and Esteem, my dear Sir,

Your faithful Friend &c.






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LETTER, &c.

SIR,

ITHOUT any further Apology, than that I have not the Pleasure of being personally acquainted with you, may I be permitted to introduce myself into this Correspondence, and so proceed to make some few Observations upon the Letter which you was pleased to insert in the *Public Leidger* of Saturday the 17th, and Monday the 19th of *October*, 1761: A Letter no way calculated to sooth the Minds of the People, with regard to the whole of his Majesty's Servants, who now sit at the Helm of Affairs: But, before entering upon a minute Discussion of the several Particulars therein contained, I humbly desire to observe in general that Addresses and Letters to the Public from a Commander in Chief, or from a Prime Minister, is not so agreeable to the

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Dignity

Dignity of either Character, as every one is apt to imagine.

You, Sir, must be sensible that every *Englishman* is by our excellent Constitution secure and safe, both in his Person and Estate; nay, and in his Character also, until condemned by Law. When a Prisoner appears in Court before a Judge and Jury, he is looked upon as innocent untill he is found Guilty: He has nothing to do with the Mob, neither with the City Politicians at *Cornhill* and behind the *Exchange*, or with the frequenters of *Arthur's Chocolate-House*, or the *D---l Tavern* itself; his Business is only with the Law, and nothing is incumbent upon him, or even expected from him, but to Answer in a legal Manner, whatever Accusations may be brought against him.

It is observable, that, for a Commander, when stript of his Employments, to interfere in the Town Disputes about his Conduct; is an Innovation introduced by a certain Noble Lord, who likewise ushered in a new Way of fighting among the *British* Troops, and like Captain *Bobadill* stood still with the Cavalry under his Command: Let that singular *Hero* enjoy his own Sentiments, and stand alone in his Opinion. Generals and Officers for the most Part have referred their Defence till the Time of appearing before the Judges appointed to make Enquiry into their Conduct; 'twas then, and not till then, that they began

began to make their Apology, which, in Proportion as it was never attempted previous to the Tryal, would win and insinuate with the greater Insensibility upon the Minds of the Judges, and with this very Argument that he was "already condemned by the "Populace:" Did Captain *Richard Fox* begin his Defence before the Court-Martial, whereof Sir *Peter Warren* was President, and which was appointed at the express Desire of Sir *Edward Hawke* in October, 1747.

Many Instances can be produced where both Prime Ministers and Commanders in Chief have sat silent while under the Frowns of a Court: The illustrious *John Duke of Marlborough*, when stript of all his Places, complained of no Body, and accused no Body; neither did the Earl of *Stair* when he left the Army at *Worms*, where a Mutiny was apprehended on Account of the Absence of his Lordship; and later than these, His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who, I assure you, made no Job of the War, by marching up Hill, down Dale, and traversing the Country, * followed the same Example, he retired from his Employments without troubling himself with any Addresses or Letters to the City or Country; the Marshal Duke *de Noailles* did the same in the Year 1743; and so will every Man of a solid Under-

* *Nec cauponantes bellum sed belligerantes.*

Understanding and Judgment. Perhaps you will not with all your Exuberance of Speech find an Instance where a Prime Minister applied himself to the Public in the Manner you have done ; or if he did, it was only with a View to silence the Voice of Clamour, and not in the least to imitate *M. Anthony*, who inflamed the Minds of the Multitude by seditious Harrangues and poisonous Insinuations : And this leads to the Consideration of the Epistle itself, which has occasioned this Correspondence.

In the Preamble of your Letter you set out with observing the “false Light” in which the City of *London* viewed your Resignation of the high Office you bore, as well as the Mark of Royal Favour § which His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon you. No doubt your Spys have been in all the Coffee-Houses in Town, in order to give you Intelligence, to the Intent you might send out a Letter to the Public, which just renders them as wise as ever, and conveys into their Minds the Tale of a Tub and of *Tom Thumb*. The City of *London* being so great a Part of the Community that she pays annually

§ A Pension of 3000*l.* per Annum ; the Title of Baroness to *Esther* his Lady, and the Name and Dignity of Baron of *Chatham* to her Eldest Son and his Heirs for ever.

ally one Sixteenth Part of the Land-Tax, has certainly a Right to be used Politely by every *British* Minister, but particularly by one who lies under the strongest Obligations of Gratitude to her, as, by her Influence alone, you was once re-inflated into the Favour of your Sovereign: She has a good Title to the surest Intelligence, tho' indeed I think that an officious Conveyance of an imperfect Representation is no Favour at all: For, Sir, could we suppose the Citizens of *London* had a Power vested in them to call you to an Account for resigning your Place of Secretary of State at this important Crisis, and that with one Voice they appointed you to attend upon them at any of their Public Halls; such as, *Ironmongers Hall*, *Stationers Hall*, or *Guild-Hall*, would you give them no further Satisfaction than what is contained in the general Terms wherein your Letter is conceived? Would it be sufficient to tell them that you had differed in Opinion from the whole of his Majesty's Servants in a Question about the Crown of *Spain*? Pray what Satisfaction would arise to any Man of common Sense from an Account of this Kind? Let any Person seriously peruse your Letter, and pry into the Mysteries of it, he will be at a Loss to find out the Interpretation thereof; he will hardly discover the Question on which you split with his Majesty's other Servants; perhaps it may have been about some of the
many

many Revolutions in that Monarchy, for there is not a Kingdom in Europe whose History is so replete with numerous Revolutions and grand Events as the *Spanish Annals*. Or did you and they differ in your Opinion about the Marine of *Spain*, the State of her Finances, the Number of her Troops, the Marriage of her King, with Madam *Adelaide* of *France*; or in what were your Sentiments singular from those of your Fellow-Servants, who attend about the Person of the King? The Singularity of the Phrase, *What Spain had already done, not on what that Court may further intend to do*, leads to many Conjectures, since she can have acted no Part in the Political System of *Europe*, but what she may do again: In a natural and astronomical Sense, her learned Men may have done this Summer what none now living within her Monarchy will ever have an Opportunity to do; they may have observed, with the greatest Accuracy and Exactness, the Transit of the Planet *Venus* over the Disk of the Sun; they may have carefully examined the Ring that was about the Planet's Body, while on the Surface of the glorious Luminary, that beautifies and adorns the System. They by their Skill may more than any Nation in *Europe*, have made the most solid and careful Observations upon that wonderful Phænomenon, in order both to discover the Bulk of the Sun, his Distance from the Earth, as also the

the Figure of the Planet, and to account for the glimmering Light that hovered about her, during the Time she was in one strait Line with the Earth and Sun; or perhaps, *Spain* has discovered some new Colony, which as it is new, so can be visited every Day of the Year, and may ever henceforth be called a new Discovery. But pray what has *Spain* done? For I assure you, that, for the Sake of my Fellow Citizens, I am truly desirous to know: Do her Ships trade with the *French* in *Europe* and in *America*, so do the *Swedes* the *Danes*, and the faithful Allies of *Great Britain* the *Dutch* themselves; and it is as unreasonable to stop the Trade of *Spain* with *France* in *Europe*, as it is to break off all Correspondence between the Cities of *London* and *Bristol*, or between these and *New Castle-upon-Tyne*: The Monarchies are contiguous, their Colonies are so too; and tho' we be at variance with *France*, what is that to *Spain*? They like a wise and trading People sit Neuter in the Quarrel, and carry on a Correspondence and Traffic with both: 'Tis true the *French* and *Spaniards* may be connected by frequent Intermarriages, and the other Ties that unite more closely than even those of Blood, and in that Case many rich Cargoes of *French* Commodities may be smuggled in *Spanish* Vessels to the Sea-Ports in *France*; but is the Fault of the Smugglers to be revenged upon the Body of the Nation?

I believe no Person will deny that there are Smugglers in *Kent* and *Sussex*, as well as in *Gascony* or in *Galicia*: the Municipal Laws in either Kingdom are not dissimilar against these; and the Rights of Peace and of War have already determined what is contraband, and what is subject to be taken by us.

The same Law that authorises the searching for *French* Goods on Board of *Dutch* Bottoms, likewise entitles to search after *French* Property in *Spanish* Vessels: The Law is a dumb Magistrate, and that of Nations knows no Distinction; let the *Spanish* Vessels be searched, as the Law of Nations directs; let these Goods, if contraband, be seized; but then let not an universal Conclusion be deducted from some particular Premises contrary to the fundamental Principles of *Logic*. The *Spanish* Monarch, who owed one Crown to the Influence of *Great Britain* †, has in the politest Manner declared his Royal Intention to live in perfect Harmony and Good-Will with our illustrious King. Has he not sent Orders to reprove the Governors of such Ports as discovered a Partiality to the *French* Privateers?

And here, Sir, I cannot but remonstrate with you on the Behaviour of Privateers; some of whom among ourselves have not behaved

† *Don Carlos* was made King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, by the Weight of the *British* Fleet, *Anno* 1734.

haved strictly according to the Rules laid down by *Civilians*, when treating of the Sovereignty of the Seas and of Right upon the Ocean: Pray have not some of our own private Ships of War acted in a Manner which can be known better from the Journals of the High Court of Admiralty at the *Old-Bailey*, than from me.

The only Thing, loudly complained of by the Nation in general, is the Releasing of the *Duke de Pentbievre* Indiaman, which had been taken by the *Antigallican* Privateer, Captain *Foster*, on *December* the 26th, 1756; a Subject which might create a long Series of Disputes, without coming to a final or settled Determination; for we have not the Minutes before us as they were taken in Court at *Cadiz*, where the *Spanish* Consul presided: For my own Part, I am among the Number of those who cannot as yet determine whether the *Duke de Pentbievre* Indiaman was a legal Prize or not? I am not thoroughly convinced of the *Antigallican* Privateer being without View of the *Spanish* Coast, when the *French* Indiaman first came in Sight; but be that as it will, and suppose the Crew of the *Antigallican* did not get material Justice? Pray is that a Reason for breaking with the Crown of *Spain*? Does any Person believe that no unjust Decisions ever passed in *Westminster-Hall*, or in the *House of Lords*? Charity, which thinketh no Evil, determines me to think

that the Court appointed at *Cadiz*, for the Trial of the Legality of the Prize, acted with Candour, according to the Laws of the Country: But will any Person take upon him to answer for the Politeness and Discretion of the Crew of the *Antigallican*? Who knows but these refused to lower their Sails to the *Spanish* Forts, or to the *Spanish* Admiral? And doubtless such Punctilios settled by Treaties, and built upon the Basis of good Faith, ought to have been observed: For I, many Times, have heard of a Cause, which suffered thro' the Insolence of a Party. But what could be the Reason of your proceeding to such an Extremity, as that of abandoning your Station, for the Sake of differing with the other Servants that attend the Business of the King? Perhaps you was for declaring War against *Spain*; or, at least, for fitting out Ships with Letters of Marque, for cruising upon the Merchantmen of that Monarchy; and that these Steps have been opposed by the whole Body of his Majesty's other Servants; And now let me remonstrate with you on the unreasonableness, either to declare War against *Spain*, or to let loose our Privateers upon the Trading Ships of that Kingdom.

According to all Civilians, who wrote upon the Subject of Peace and War, no Quarrel ought to be entered into between Potentates of any kind, unless upon just and prudent Considerations: For " Prudence and even
" Humanity

“ Humanity persuade not to involve ourselves
 “ in a War, by the Prosecution of which,
 “ more Hurt than Good will redound to us,
 “ and to our Countrymen *.”

At this Time to begin a War with *Spain*, would, in my humble Opinion, be attended with the greatest Disadvantages; the Capture of our Ships, and the Confusion of our Colonies, whose Wounds, occasioned by a Five Years War, will be the Work of Time to bind up: Consider, Sir, what Numbers of Men have fallen during that Period, and what wasting Desolation has been caused in our Back Settlements, by *Indian* Inhumanity; the Inhabitants, for the most Part, being either dead, maimed, or worn out in the Service of their Country; young Men are as scarce in the several Colonies of *North America*, and of the *Caribbee Islands*, as in *Kent* or *Sussex* itself: Indeed the *British* Navy is vastly superiour to that of *Spain*, and is at this Time more formidable than ever: But what then? Suppose we should in one Campaign destroy the whole *Spanish* Navy §, we have not Forces to conquer, much less to re-

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tain

* *Puffend.* Lib. ii. *de Officio Civis*, cap. 18. § 1.

§ The *Spanish* Navy at this Time consists of Fifty Ships of the Line, carrying 3312 Guns, six of which are of 80 Guns, each of whom are equal in Bulk to the *Britannia* or *Royal George*; they have Twenty-two Frigates, Twelve Xebèques, Two Packet-Boats, Four Bomb Vessels, Four Fire-ships, and Seven Gallies.

tain the *Spanish* Settlements that may fall to us: Besides this, the Possessions which these retain in *Mexico* and *Peru*, upon the Gulph of *Florida* and the Isthmus of *Darien*, are too unhealthy for *English* Constitutions. The Memorable first of *April*, 1741, when a formidable *British* Fleet of Twenty-one Ships of the Line, and Twenty Thousand Land-Forces were baffled and repulsed before *Carthagena*, need not be insisted on: The barbarous Cruelties which many of our brave Countrymen suffered thro' the Misunderstanding of the Sea and Land Officers are shocking to Humanity: An Admiral of the same Stamp and Character may again be sent out; a Man of a weak Understanding, strong Prejudices, boundless Arrogance and over-boiling Passions, may attempt the Reduction of *Carthagena*, and may again meet with a Repulse: At this he may be so much enraged, as not to allow the Surgeons of the Fleet to dress the Wounds of the Sick and Dying: He may sit unmoved at the dismal Spectacle of seeing the brave Soldiers and Sailors floating up and down the Harbour, and torn to pieces by the Vultures and other Birds of Prey.

Besides this, War is generally divided into Defensive and Offensive: The former is undertaken for the Protection of ourselves and of our Property, against the unjust Invasion of others, or for asserting our Right to what is refused us, tho' justly due to us: In any of which

which Cases, no Man will be against a War with *Spain*, or any other Power.

“ On the other Hand, an Offensive War
 “ is that which is undertaken for the Repara-
 “ tion of an Injury received, or for prevent-
 “ ing the same for the future” and did I think that the Court of *Spain* had done any real Injury which could not be redressed in an Amicable Manner (the Method prescribed by every Civilian before proceeding to Extremities,) I should not oppose declaring War against that Monarchy : but this I am at a Loss to know ; and as for your Letter from which so great Things were expected, I can learn Nothing : However in either Case, Reprisals are to be made before an actual War is declared, and in any Event, by the Law of Self-preservation, every State ought to consider whether more Hurt will accrue to the Enemy or to themselves before it be begun.

For my Part I am among the Number of those who am not for declaring War against *Spain*, as I think it contrary to the Principles laid down by every Author, who at any Time wrote upon Peace and War. To be sure *England* and *Spain* could do each other great and reciprocal Damage ; but 'tis as true that they can do each other great and reciprocal Good ; for some Years there has been a perfect Harmony between the two Nations, as well as a good Understanding between their respective Sovereigns ; nor must it be forgot

that lately the present *Catholic* King, while King of *Naples* and *Sicily* honoured the University of *Oxford* with a Present from his Royal Hand, and declared himself in the politest Manner, as highly honoured by corresponding with so august and learned an Assembly; he received in the most obliging Manner, a Letter wrote in *Latin* by them.

It may be a false Supposition that you and the other Servants, attending upon the Business of our illustrious King, differed in Opinion, with regard to a Declaration of War against *Spain*, yet tis certain, you deserted the Business wherein you was employed by two successive Sovereigns, as” you would no longer
 “ be responsible for the Measures that were
 “ taking; and because the Sentiments delivered in writing by you and Lord *Temple*,
 “ were disapproved of by the other Servants
 “ of his Majesty.” A Conduct in itself which however it may show the Honesty of your Heart, the Uprightness of your Intention and Zeal for the Publick Good, yet it discovers no Greatness of Soul, no Depth of Understanding, no Reach of Thought, little Solidity, small Penetration and Judgment; and were all the King’s Servants to imitate your Example, our Monarch however possessed of the most refined Wisdom, would soon be left in the Infancy of his Reign, to manage Affairs, which require both Years and Experience to conduct them.

Tis

Tis admirably well observed by the most illustrious Patriot † ever *Rome* produced, that such as are engaged in the Management of a State, ought not to relinquish his Station on any Difference of Opinion that may happen between him, and those united with him: he very justly and elegantly with *Plato*, compares such a Conduct to an untimely Dispute between two Pilots, about guiding a Ship in the middle of a Storm. The incomparable Author begins the Chapter, by declaring that the Rulers of a State ought to follow invariably the two Precepts laid down by *Plato* in the Management of the Republic, first that they do every Thing so much for the Good of the Community, as in a Manner to relinquish any Concerns of their own; and next that they take Care of the whole Body of the Republick, in such sort, that while they are serving one Part, they do not abandon another; such as take particular Care of one Part of the Community, and neglect the other, introduce a Matter of the most destructive Tendency; they usher in Mutiny and Discord, for hence it is that some appear popular, and others ever desirous to appear studious of that which is best, while few study the Welfare of All? Hence, continues he, arose Seditions and Mutiny among the *Athenians*, and in our Republick the most desolating civil Wars, which

† *Cicero*, Lib. i. *Offic.* cap. 25.

which every wise and prudent Citizen, and every Man worthy of Preferment ought to shun, to hate, and to abhor: Nay, and chuse Death rather than abandon himself to any of the Feibles hitherto named. Ambition, continues he, and an immoderate Pursuit after Honours and Public Applause, is of all things the most wretched and miserable; and elegantly did *Plato* write of these, that such Rulers as strive among themselves, which should govern the State to the best Advantage, were like a Ships Crew striving who should best direct the Helm. Will any Man say that if a Ship was in a Storm, and two Pilots differ about the Direction of her Course, that either the one or the other would do well to desert the Station assigned him because he did not get his Will; in the Event that the other detected his Error, he would have none to assist him in directing the Vessel on a contrary Course to that whereon he had steered. I believe, Sir, you will not doubt of the Sincerity and Uprightness of such as differed from you, and why might you not have continued in your Station, notwithstanding any Diversity of Sentiment from them: The Right of the Thing is what ought to be sought out by every Patriot: Let Popularity be despensed with; and indeed it was too Dictator like to throw up the honourable Place you bore, meerly because your Words were not received like those of an Oracle.

You

You know, Sir, that the Managers of public Business have in all Ages differed, sometimes among themselves, and sometimes have acted at one Period of their Lives, quite different from the Course they afterwards pursued. I once heard that a great Commoner, who to an uncommon Redundancy of Speech, and rolling Volubility of Tongue, added an over-bearing Keeness, sometimes appeared on one Side of the Question, and sometimes on the other; that once upon a Motion in the House about bringing in a Body of Foreigners for the Defence of this Country, he supported the same with all his Rhetoric, and made flaming Speeches, some of them three Hours long, in support of the Bill: The same Patriot afterward changed Sides, and not only spoke against bringing in Foreigners, but even insisted upon the preposterous Inconsistency of having any Connections with the Continent: And that the same Person, who refused to send over three or four national *British* Regiments to the Army, commanded by the King's own Son, did afterwards send over a numerous Army of 30000 Men, to be commanded by a General whose Interest it was to prolong and continue the War.

When the News of your Resignation was first mentioned at *Sams Coffee-House*, and upon the *Exchange*, there was the greatest Diversity of Opinion, that some extraordinary

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Case had happened; that M. *Bussy* had discovered all your Schemes and outwitted you, or that you had resigned on Account of some bodily Infirmity, such as the Gout, a Malady that frequently sours the sweetest Dispositions, and fills the most amiable Temper with Acrimony and Disgust; while others judged that you, like a true Patriot and a generous Friend to your Country, had been thwarted in your Scheme of putting an End to the War.

You, Sir, must be sensible how much Fortune is your Friend, in being the Darling of the People, notwithstanding some Schemes are pursued that entirely overturned other Ministers of State. Victory has indeed crowned the *British* Arms in the four Quarters of the Globe, in the Course of your Administration; the *British* Ships have been successful both upon the Coast of the Enemy and upon the Ocean: Such an Acquisition of Territory is added to the *British* Empire, that it will be hard to find Inhabitants to settle it in a proper Manner; and yet, under all these favourable Circumstances, your Country is involved in a *German* War, which it is the Interest of the Enemy to prolong, and no way the Advantage of our own Commanders to put an End to. *Britain* is involved in double the Expence she ever was at before; in a Deluge of Calamities which are better conceived than expressed? Is not all kind of Labour taxed almost beyond what it can bear,
without

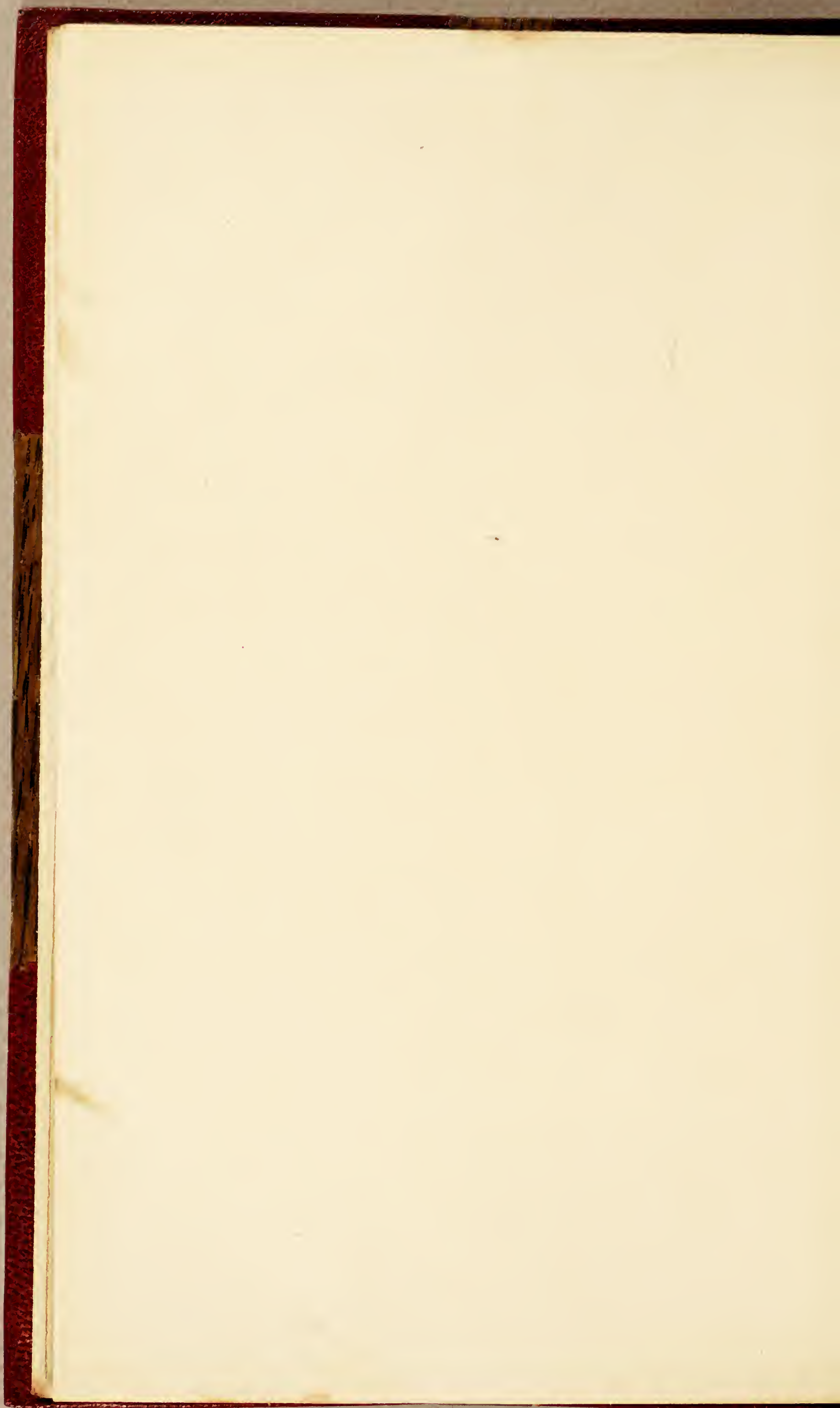
without any Addition of Wages for it: Is not the very Drink, that cheers the Heart of the Tradesman, the Mechanick, and in fact the Bulk of the Community, taxed with an Additional Duty, in order to carry on a Foreign War; were ever such Subsidies paid as now: Did ever so large a Revenue return to the *Exchequer* as at this Period; no less than 19,616,119 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$, is collected from the different Duties within *Britain*; one fifth Part of which goes towards supporting the *German* War, in which not only our Soldiers are knocked on the Head, but many die in that insatiable Gulph of Destruction to every *Englishman*: And if we extend our Views a little further, how does *Saxony*, *Silesia*, and *Pomerania*, groan under the Weight of their Afflictions. All is Horror! All is Calamity!

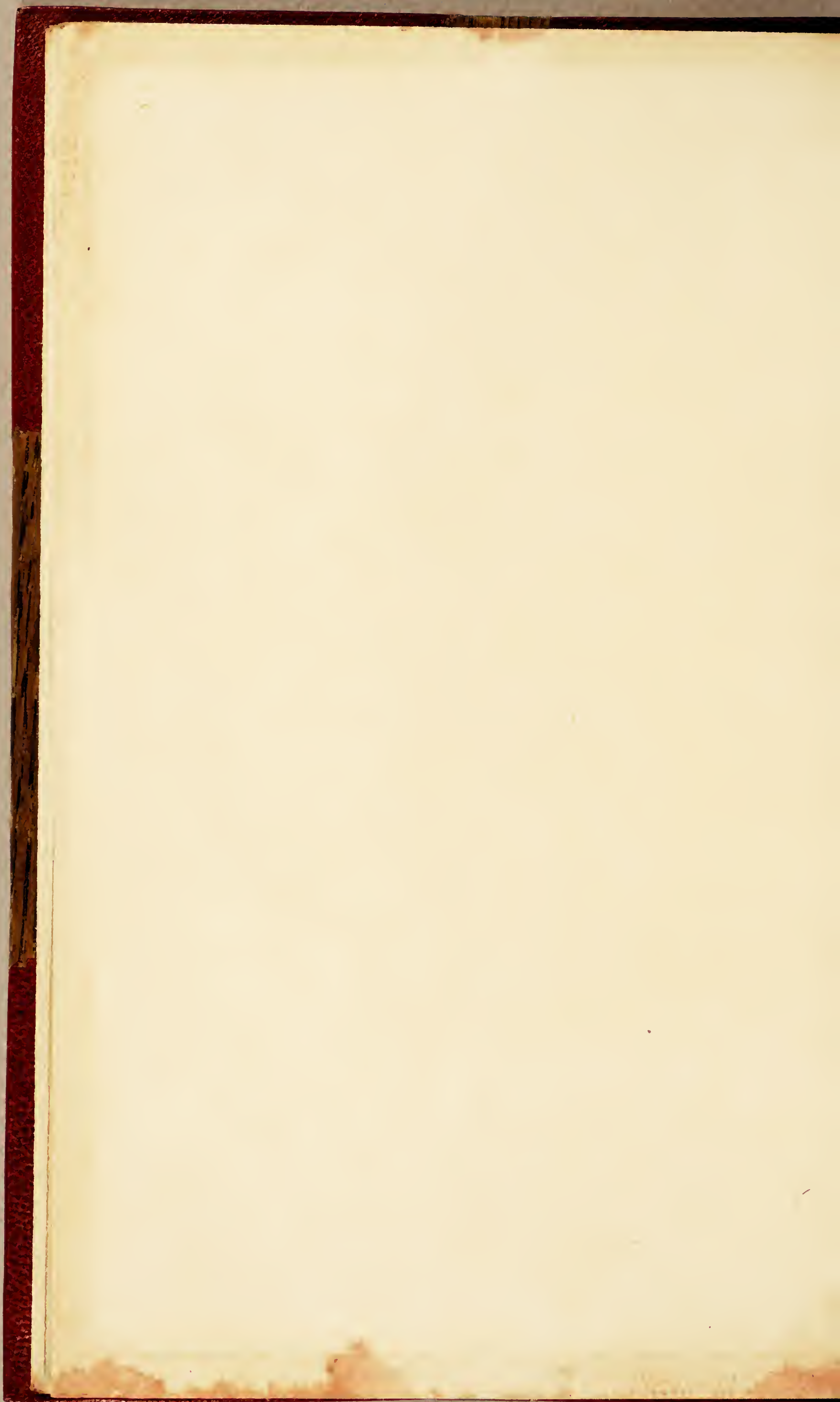
If, Sir, you, and your Fellow Servants, had differed in Sentiments about putting an End to such Devastation, I should not have been surprized if the natural Feelings of your Heart had carried you to the Extremity of deserting your Post, when these were for continuing the Havock; but to desert your Station, because your Fellow-Servants would not agree to begin another War, which would have made *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Sardinia*, a Field of Blood, as *Germany* has been, does not convey that amiable Idea, which once was entertained of you.

At this Time, you know, that the King has been joined in Marriage with a Princess who does Honour to the Dignity she is advanced to: You know likewise that his Majesty is but Young in Years, tho' endued with the Wisdom of Grey Hairs: You in short are older than he, and his Royal Eyes were fixed upon you; and, I dare say, he never expected that upon a difference of Sentiment,

ment, with his other Servants, you should fly from your Station; besides, His Majesty has given you distinguishing Marks of his Royal Approbation and Good-Will; and can you be so ungenerous as to relinquish the Service of so good and so worthy a King? As you are the Talk at this Time, not only of *Britain* in general, but of *Europe*, nay of the whole World, pray do nothing that may argue Self-Conceit or Weakness; let your own good Sense and Penetration direct you again to resume the Functions of the high Place which you bore; gratify the People, whose Darling and Anchor you have been for these five Years past, for in your Safety they think their own consists; pray remember the Goodness of your Royal Master, and the Concern of our late aged and illustrious Sovereign, for his young Successor you will be agreeable both to King and to People, for whatever you may think, yet believe me, your Influence will not be so much without the great Seal as with it: Commit no more Faults against the express Directions given by the most eminent Men that *Greece* or *Rome* produced. Had I some of your Oratory, some of that Strength of Faculties, some of that every Talent with which you are endowed, I would employ the same to prevail upon you, which if I cannot, you, and all to whom these Pages may come, will I hope believe that I mean well, when I tell you with great Sincerity, that I am entirely of *Plato's* Opinion, which is “ That a Ruler of Publick Affairs who relinquishes his Station on Account of a difference in Opinion from his Fellow Administrators, acts absurdly and is an Enemy to his King and Country.”

F I N I S.





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